

## Algeria denies confederation plan

SHARJAH (AP) — Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim has denied that his country plans to announce a confederation with Libya as of Nov. 1, a newspaper reported Sunday. In statements published by the Sharjah-based Al Khaleej newspaper, Mr. Ibrahim said what was being considered was Libya's joining the existing "treaty of brotherhood and reconciliation" to which Tunisia, Mauritania and Algeria are bound. He said the "door was open" for Morocco to join that treaty as well, when the issue of the Western Sahara has been settled. He was referring to the Polisario-led movement for independence from Morocco in the Western Sahara, a movement that is backed by Algeria. Also if the Polisario gained independence through a plebiscite on self-determination, the new state would be welcome to join the same treaty, Mr. Ibrahim said in the interview conducted after he delivered a speech at the U.N. General Assembly. The Algerian minister's statement followed an assertion by Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on Sept. 9 that a "union" with Algeria would be achieved as of Nov. 1.

Volume 12 Number 3600

AMMAN, MONDAY OCTOBER 12, 1987, SAFAR 19, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جordan Times جريدة مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية الرأي

## Finns, Soviets urge end to Gulf war

HELSINKI (R) — Finland and the Soviet Union on Sunday called for a quick end to the Gulf war and urged a more effective role for the United Nations in international conflicts. "The situation in the Gulf has worsened," the two countries said in a joint statement issued after talks in Moscow between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. "Finland and the Soviet Union reiterate their view that the war between Iran and Iraq should be ended as soon as possible and that urgent, effective steps taken to markedly reduce tension in the Gulf," the statement said. "Finland and the Soviet Union see as important all efforts to improve the U.N.'s role and authority, boost its effectiveness and make greater use of its facilities as a joint instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful cooperation." The increase of terrorism in various parts of the world, including state-led terrorism, was also discussed during the talks, the statement said. "The parties resolutely condemn all terrorist activities irrespective of whether individual persons, groups or states are behind it, and consider it must be fought with all means," it said.

## King sends good wishes to Spain

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to King Juan Carlos of Spain congratulating him on the occasion of his country's national day. The King wished the Spanish monarch continuing good health and happiness and the people of Spain further progress and prosperity.

## N. Yemen restates support for Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — North Yemen has reiterated its support for Iraq in its seven-year war with Iran, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said on Sunday. It said this was conveyed in a verbal message delivered by North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani to President Saddam Hussein from North Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Saleh. Mr. Abdul Ghani, who arrived on a visit to Iraq on Saturday, also had talks with senior officials on boosting trade and economic cooperation, INA said.

## Sudan names new foreign minister

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan named Maamoun Sanadah as foreign minister on Sunday, the state news agency SUNA said. Mr. Sanadah, a lawyer and until now information minister, replaces Mohammad Tawfiq who resigned in Cairo in August. Appointed by Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi, Mr. Sanadah is a member of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), as was Mr. Tawfiq who resigned on his way home from an Arab League meeting in Tunis. Alton Mohammad, a state minister at the information ministry, takes over the vacant portfolio there, SUNA said.

## Fiji republic gets first formal recognition

SUVA (R) — The kingdom of Tonga has become the first foreign nation to recognise the republic of Fiji declared by coup leader Sitiveni Rabuka. Colonel Rabuka's Ministry of Information issued a statement on Sunday saying the king of the feudal South Pacific island nation pledged support for Fiji's new government. The message by King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV was personally conveyed to Col. Rabuka by Crown Prince Taupou. Tonga's foreign affairs and defence minister, the statement said, Tupou'a spent several days in the Fiji capital last week.

## Scandal-hit German politician found dead

KIEL, West Germany (R) — Uwe Barschel, the former Schleswig-Holstein state premier forced to resign over a dirty tricks election scandal last month, was found dead in a Geneva hotel on Sunday, his lawyer Erich Samson told Reuters. Mr. Barschel, 43, went on holiday in the Canary Islands after resigning on Sept. 25 and had said he would return to Kiel on Monday to testify before a special state parliamentary committee probing the dirty tricks scandal. Mr. Barschel quit after a press aide to hire private detectives to spy on the sex life of his social democratic opponent, Bjoern Engholm, in the Sept. 13 state election.

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## King and Mubarak review Gulf and Mideast events

His Majesty, concluding brief visit to Cairo, reiterates call for Arab unity and joint action

### Jordan sends summit invitations to Arab leaders

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein paid a brief working visit to Cairo on Sunday and held talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war and a planned visit to the region by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and exchanged views on issues related to the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.



His Majesty King Hussein with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during a short visit he paid to Cairo on Sunday (Petra photo)

## Iraqis wreak havoc on Iranian oil flow after new missile attack

BAHRAYN (Agencies) — An Iranian long-range missile fired into Baghdad overnight on Sunday killed civilians in a residential area and Iraqi jets wreaked havoc on Iranian oil routes with sweeping raids.

A Liocrian-registered tanker was set ablaze and two of its crewmen were killed in one of the Iraqi attacks.

Four other seamen were also missing after two heat-seeking Exocet missiles fired by the Iraqi planes exploded through the engine room of the 239,435-tonne Rova, said shipping executives quoted by Western news agencies.

Because the tanker was empty, sailing towards Iran's vital Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern sector of the Gulf waters, the Exocets proved more lethal and the tanker was "totally destroyed," according to the

(Continued on page 3)

sources, quoted by AP.

They said that the survivors among the crew plunged into the water to save themselves and were later picked up by the Iranians and taken ashore to Kharg.

Iraq's high command reported air raids against three "large maritime targets," meaning tankers, along the Iranian coast, in the last 24 hours. Gulf-based shipping sources confirmed all three.

They identified the second vessel raided by the Iraqis as the 215,925-tonne Cypriot flag Merlin, also a shuttle tanker.

They said that one Exocet missile punched a hole through the supertanker but did not explode and damage was minor. The unexploded missile was still aboard, they said.

The identity and extent of damage of the third ship was not available by late Monday, said

(Continued on page 3)

## New U.S. convoy in Gulf amid rising Stinger threat

DUBAI (Agencies) — A convoy of four tankers with a U.S. navy escort were spotted in the Gulf on Sunday amid heightened tension after reports that Iran was in possession of sophisticated Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

The tanker convoy entered the Gulf under cover of darkness, its air cover threatened by Iran's reported possession of the lethal Gulf, French diplomatic sources said Sunday.

The French official was received by President Hafez Al Assad. Mr. Raimond handed Mr. Assad a letter from French Premier Jacques Chirac, the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported.

SANA said Mr. Raimond conveyed to Mr. Assad greetings from French President Francois Mitterrand and Mr. Chirac, and "President Assad asked him to reciprocate the greetings."

Mr. Raimond met separately with Vice-President Hallim Khaddam for two hours.

Mr. Assad's spokesman, Jibrane Kourich, said after the four-hour meeting between the Syrian president and the French foreign minister that "both sides stressed on the necessity of developing relations between Syria and France in various fields."

He said: "The French side indicated the high importance it attaches to continuing contacts and consultations between the two sides in the future."

The previous convoys have run

(Continued on page 3)

## His Majesty receives Senegal-Morocco message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday received a joint message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and King Hassan II of Morocco. The message dealt with bases for bolstering cooperation and relations between the Arab and Islamic worlds as well as with ways of further strengthening Arab-African relations, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. The King received the message at Al Nadwa Palace Sunday from the Senegalese president's private advisor Haj Digeli Mbaye who arrived here on Saturday. The audience was

attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Moroccan Ambassador in Amman Abdul Latif Laraki.

An Arab diplomat quoted by Reuter said the joint message concerned Iranian attempts to export its Islamic revolution to Africa. "Africa has begun to feel the dangers of Khomeinism, which is trying to establish itself in small and poor African countries," the diplomat told Reuters. He did not elaborate.



His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday receives Senegalese envoy Hajj Digeli Mbaye (center) in a meeting which was attended by Moroccan Ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki (Petra photo)

## Masri: Shultz must offer new ideas for peace in Mideast

AMMAN (Agencies) — Jordan said on Sunday the United States should offer new ideas to inject impetus into efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Jordan had not shifted in its stand that an international conference was the best means to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

"When King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak, who also spoke to reporters in Cairo, confirmed that they would hold talks with Mr. Shultz this month on prospects

(Continued on page 3)

sources, quoted by AP.

Shipping sources quoted by Reuter said on Sunday that six of Iran's oil loading berths at Kharg Island are now unusable after frequent Iraqi raids, and another could only be used for shallow-draft ships because of accumulated debris.

But Iraq is apparently holding back from shutting down the Kharg operation altogether, the sources said.

"I am certain they could take out Kharg in 72 hours," one salvage executive told Reuters. "But if they did that, you would find the Strait of Hormuz so thick with mines that nobody could use it."

Almost all Iran's oil is shipped from Kharg and Tehran has declared in the past it would seal off the Gulf if its oil exports were

(Continued on page 3)

sources, quoted by AP.

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# Reagan warns Congress against meddling in Gulf

**U.S. President: 'You can't have 535 Secretaries of State'**

**WASHINGTON** (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan sent letters to congressional leaders Saturday saying the United States took "limited defensive action" in connection with the navy's firing on Iranian gunboats and said "we regard this incident as closed."

Mr. Reagan was informing Congress of the developments in the Gulf earlier last week under a provision of the war powers resolution, although he stopped short of the formal notification procedure that many lawmakers have been demanding.

That provision, when invoked, gives the House and Senate a say in the further conduct of a military operation involving U.S. forces, and can even result in the Congress vetoing a continuation of such an operation.

The section of the act in dispute involves a requirement that a president notify Congress whenever American forces are put into a situation of "imminent hostility."

Mr. Reagan and other administration officials, and Mr. Reagan's predecessors in recent years, have refused to accept that provision, maintaining that it imposes an unconstitutional infringement on the president's authority as commander-in-chief of U.S. military forces.

In the letters Saturday to congressional leaders, Mr. Reagan

said that "although they (U.S. personnel) will remain prepared to take any additional defensive actions necessary to protect U.S. forces and U.S. lives, there has been no further hostile action by Iranian forces and we regard this incident as closed."

President Reagan warned Congress against meddling in his Gulf policy, saying it would shake the confidence and trust of U.S. allies in the region.

"You can't have 535 secretaries of state," Reagan said in a reference to the 100 Senators and 434 members of the House of Representatives.

"If ... they should pass something that suggests that they can remove our forces from the Gulf ... what confidence and trust will our allies (have) over there?" the president said in a television interview recorded on Friday and aired on Saturday.

"They'll think of us as an ally that can't be trusted."

Congress is pushing Mr. Reagan to invoke the War Powers Act, which would allow Congress to decide whether the force of near-

ly 30 U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf should remain there.

Mr. Reagan, whose decision earlier this year to place 11 Kuwaiti tankers under U.S. protection in the Gulf is deeply controversial in Congress, repeated his view that the 1973 War Powers Act violates the U.S. constitution by restricting the foreign policy-making powers of the president.

"We think it's illegal," he said.

Mr. Reagan repeated his position that U.S. forces are in the Gulf to keep the waterway open to international shipping in the face of attacks from both sides in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Iran views American protection of Kuwaiti ships as a tilt towards Iraq. Kuwait supports Iraq in the Gulf war.

Fresh concern in Congress over the U.S. forces in the Gulf was sparked when American helicopters clashed with Iranian naval forces on Thursday night.

The helicopters fired on three Iranian boats, sinking one, in what the U.S. Defense Department said was a retaliatory strike. Iran said the U.S. helicopters fired without provocation.

"We'll continue our operations in the same non-provocative way. The Iranians should realize that firing at a U.S. target will result in self-defence," State Depart-

ment Spokesman Charles Redman told reporters on Friday.

"We are following up after this most recent incident and warning the government of Iran that it bears the consequences of such actions."

The Pentagon said two Iranians were killed and four wounded in the Thursday clash. The dead and wounded were transferred to a U.S. Navy vessel and the International Red Crescent Society was arranging their repatriation to Iran, officials said.

The Washington Post on Saturday reported U.S. government sources said one of the Afghan rebel groups to whom the U.S. has supplied hundreds of Stinger missiles may have sold some to the Iranians.

The Pentagon said it did not know how the Iranians could have obtained the missiles, and was investigating.

Washington has sold Stingers to Saudi Arabia but such sales are subject to a friendship treaty between Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania next month. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said on Friday the United States sought no war with Iran but would use its military power to "teach lessons" to Iranian forces that tried to disrupt Gulf navigation.

## Wounded Iranians improving aboard American ship

**ABOARD USS LA SALLE IN THE GULF** (AP) — Four Iranians wounded when U.S. helicopters attacked three Iranian patrol boats in the northern Gulf were continuing to improve under the care of a special U.S. medical team aboard the landing ship USS Raleigh.

U.S. Navy officials said Saturday that one of the four injured Thursday night, was in guarded condition and in an intensive care unit with extensive burns. His prognosis for recovery was described as fair.

The other three have been upgraded to stable condition and their prospects for recovery from shrapnel wounds appeared good, said the officials, who spoke on condition they not be identified.

One of the latter three underwent exploratory surgery on Friday. All had extremely high fevers and erratic pulses before their conditions improved.

The burn patient was being kept in an antiseptic environment to stave off infection. A team of seven military physicians, some from the helicopter carrier Guadalcanal and others flown from the United States, were

attending the wounded men. At least three of them will require post treatment medical care, the officials said.

They said the United States plans to repatriate all of the wounded Iranians who express a desire to return home, but no timetable has been set for that.

The bodies of two Iranians who died after they were pulled from the water by the Americans also will be returned to Iran.

The officials said all four of the men were awake and able to talk. The navy was attempting to find out if the "detainees" are civilians, military or members of the Revolutionary Guards, one official said.

He said there had been no effort made to inquire as to whether they wish to return home or not.

"We have not got to that point. It is still very early in the questioning," said the official.

The officials said that, contrary to earlier reports, three Iranian patrol craft were involved in the Thursday night clash.

There was no Iranian "frigate" or other larger ship involved, as the Pentagon said earlier.

According to IRNA, Iranian forces in patrol boats fired Stin-

gers at U.S. helicopter gunships

in the Gulf last Thursday and shot one of them down. The Americans have denied this.

The agency said Mohsen Rezaei, head of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps, told a news conference on Saturday that Iran was successfully making copies of the 35 pound (16kg) shoulder-fired weapon.

The Washington Post reported that U.S. government sources said one of the Afghan rebel groups who received hundreds of Stingers from the United States may have sold some to the Iranians.

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdul Wali told the United Nations last month that the United States had stepped up the flow of Stinger missiles to the rebels from 60 last year to 600 this year.

The Kahlou government offered on Saturday to buy arms, including Stingers, from Western-backed rebels who stopped fighting. The offer, reported by Kabul Radio, was the latest move in the government's peace drive to end the nine-year-old war with the guerrillas, many of whom are based in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan.

British newspapers said Tehran was believed to have bought up to 20 Stingers for one million dollars from Afghan guerrillas who received them covertly through the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for use in their fight against the Soviet-backed Kabul government.

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Alarm has been mounting in the U.S. Congress over the possibility of American weapons falling into the wrong hands. Senator Dennis DeConcini of the Senate Intelligence Committee told the

Senate on Saturday that Iran was successfully making copies of the 35 pound (16kg) shoulder-fired weapon.

The Washington Post quoted an unidentified U.S. intelligence source as saying: "The assumption is that the Iranians have got access to large numbers of Stingers ... and we want to find out where they came from."

The Reagan administration, in a controversial move, began funelling the missiles to Afghan Muslim rebels last year by through the CIA and Pakistani authorities, according to Congressional sources.

The administration, in selling Stingers to such countries as Saudi Arabia, imposed strict conditions on their use, storage and

re-sale. No such safeguards can be applied when dealing with rebels.

Congressmen have long been worried about introducing the portable missiles into the Middle East. Congressional opposition forced the administration last week to drop a tentative plan to sell Stingers worth \$7 million to Bahrain as a defence against possible Iranian attack and as a reward for its cooperation with the U.S. operations in the Gulf.

It said 16 of the missiles originally funnelled to Afghan guerrillas by the CIA had been sold to Iran. The London Sunday Express said the deal involved 20 Stingers.

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## Libya says Chad hires mercenaries

**BEIRUT** (R) — Libya said on Sunday that mercenaries from African and European countries had arrived in Chad to fight on the front line in the two countries' border conflict.

The official Lihyans news agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, quoted reliable sources for the allegation in a dispatch from Paris.

It said 400 mercenaries from Zaire "arrived in Chad recently and deployed in the extreme north of Chad on the border with Libya."

The sources added that more mercenaries had arrived from Belgium, France and other countries with doctors' identity cards and have joined the Zairean mercenaries.

The group included 10 Israelis, it said.

The two neighbouring countries agreed on September 11 to a ceasefire after four weeks of fighting over the disputed Aouzou border strip. Chad has since accused Libya of repeatedly breaching its airspace.

A London-based Saudi newspaper quoted Algerian officials as saying on Saturday Libya would join a 1983 friendship treaty between Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania next month.

The daily Asharq Al Awsat, also published in Morocco, Egypt, and several Western countries, said the officials whom it did not name were commenting on press reports that an Algerian-Libyan union would be announced on November 1.

## U.S. satisfied with Arab facilities for U.S. Navy

**ABU DHABI** (AP) — U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington said Sunday the United States is generally satisfied over facilities offered by Arab Gulf states to U.S. naval units patrolling the region.

Addressing a press conference during his visit to the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Herrington said: "We are getting what we need such as ship repairs and logistics ... we are generally satisfied."

Officials in Gulf Arab states that neighbour warring Iraq and Iran often affirm that as a principle they do not extend land or air bases to the U.S. Navy.

The New York Times reported this week that the U.S. Navy was quietly receiving military and intelligence support from the oil producers of the region, out of the hope of containing Iran's threat to international shipping in the Gulf waterway.

The Times said that so far this cooperation has included storage installations for weapons, lubricants, jet fuel, medicine, port-call privileges and substantial military cooperation supported by an extensive exchange of AWACS-relied intelligence data among the United States, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar.

The daily Asharq Al Awsat, also published in Morocco, Egypt, and several Western countries, said the officials whom it did not name were commenting on press reports that an Algerian-Libyan union would be announced on November 1.

There is no immediate threat to Mr. Ozal, architect of Turkey's economic liberalisation and moves towards western Europe, but the chaos could erode his position if it drags on, political sources said on Sunday.

Leaders of the three main opposition parties, accusing Ozal of trying to flout the constitution, have demanded the recall of parliament on Tuesday to postpone the November 1 election.

Mr. Ozal accused the three men, including ex-premiers Bulent Ecevit and Suleyman Demirel, of tactics that led to political chaos in the 1970s and a third period of army rule in 20 years.

"Do they think they will go back to the 1970s?" Mr. Ozal asked reporters in Istanbul on Saturday night. "Let my people know there will be an election on November 1."

Erdal Inonu, head of the main

vessels against Iranian shipping threats and to clear regional waters of the threat of mines.

Asked about reports that Kuwait was upset about the slow movement of U.S. Navy escorted tankers it flagged with the stars and stripes, Mr. Herrington said "the general impression is satisfactory. Things are going well and Kuwait appreciates the plan."

He said the United States had no plans at present to extend the protection of its naval forces to vessels other than U.S. flag tankers.

"Our ships have the right to stay in the Gulf and we are here to protect that right," he said.

On the effect of stable oil prices on U.S. domestic production, Mr. Herrington said "the domestic producer is doing better. Since oil prices came to \$18 per barrel."

He said the cost of producing a barrel of oil in the United States was around \$13.5 and low world oil prices had meant "some very bad times for the U.S. domestic oil producers."

The sources said the opposition

was also considering a confidence vote in Mr. Ozal's conservative Motherland Party and, as a trump card, an election boycott if the date was not changed.

The constitutional court, acting on opposition requests, annulled on Friday a clause in the election law, effectively negating lists of candidates which the high election board was expected to announce on Wednesday.

Under the law passed last month by parliament, where Mr. Ozal controls 250 of the 400 seats, candidates were selected by party executive boards, causing outcry in many constituencies.

The court's ruling, which is final, means selection should be done through party primary polls, a process that could take more than one month.

A spokesman for the Lebanese handicapped will announce their rejection of violence and will call on the Lebanese to unite to end the war," the spokesman said.

The demonstrators will also protest against a worsening economic crisis and call for an end to poverty.

More than 75 Christians and Muslims, mostly badly injured in the war, will start off on Monday from the northern town of Halba

and reach the ancient southern port town of Tyre on Thursday, he said.

Many will be in wheelchairs or on crutches. Other disabled people are expected to join them on the 180-kilometre (110-mile) route.

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## Handicapped Lebanese to march for peace

**BEIRUT** (R) — People crippled or blinded in Lebanon's civil war will stage an unprecedented four-day march across the country this week to protest against 12 years of strife that has maimed some 50,000 people.

A spokesman for the Lebanese handicapped movement, supervising the march, told Reuters: "This is a demonstration for peace and human rights in Lebanon."

"No threat to Bahrain is so great, nor their cooperation with us so significant, as to justify a sale of Stingers," he said in the letter.

The Sunday Times quoted an unidentified U.S. intelligence source as saying: "The assumption is that the Iranians have got access to large numbers of Stingers ... and we want to find out where they came from."

The Reagan administration, in a controversial move, began funelling the missiles to Afghan Muslim rebels last year by through the CIA and Pakistani authorities, according to Congressional sources.

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Saudi Arabia, imposed strict conditions on their use, storage and

re-sale. No such safeguards can be applied when dealing with rebels.

Congressmen have long been worried about introducing the portable missiles into the Middle East. Congressional opposition forced the administration last week to drop a tentative plan to sell Stingers worth \$7 million to Bahrain as a defence against possible Iranian attack and as a reward for its cooperation with

## Queen Alia Fund shoulders main tasks to serve rural communities

By Nermene Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With a budget larger than that of the Ministry of Social Development, the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF) works quietly but persistently at accomplishing many projects which aim at providing badly-needed social services in the different regions of Jordan.

During an informal meeting with Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times, Her Royal Highness Princess Basma outlined the aims and achievements of the fund, stressing that QAF was not a charitable society but rather a "pioneer national private voluntary organisation."

According to Princess Basma, "variety in services is an important element when discussing different projects, we do not only provide services for children," she said, but the fund also provides "rehabilitation centres for women, social service centres, care for the handicapped and services in the different villages of the Kingdom."

Almost all projects undertaken by the fund are carried out mainly in areas of the Kingdom that are not getting the same services provided in the capital, Amman. These projects are only adopted after extensive studies made by Jordanian researchers volunteering their services to the fund.

Princess Basma cited a project

carried out in Karak which was badly needed: "There were no centres especially constructed for the handicapped in Karak, and they (the people) very badly needed specialised training to be able to care for the handicapped." The fund has opened handicapped centres in Karak, Irbid, Anman and Zarqa.

Funding for QAF comes from four main sources. In 1986 the fund's income included: Investment earnings JD 578,424, contributions JD 238,460, project-specified contributions JD 52,209 and from other sources JD 403.

The fund offers assistance to social projects, support for private voluntary organisations, and studies and scholarships. It also pays for its own administrative expenses and general obligations. In addition the fund contributes to private voluntary organisations and allocates money for the QAF endowment fund.

According to Princess Basma, the fund "allocates the different service centres to relevant charitable societies to administer, but the fund continues to supervise the progress of the centres." This policy allows the fund to study the success or failure of the different centres, to evaluate such centres as well as to make studies for reforms.

Although QAF works as a private organisation with no official ties with the Ministry of Social Development it still holds annual

meetings with officials of the ministry to avoid duplication of work.

The aims of the QAF fall into six main areas which generally describe those aims and projections:

— Working towards gathering public work force for the project in order to support existing government social development programmes to protect the Jordanian citizen and Jordanian family and provide them with better life conditions.

— Organising and developing skills of the Jordanoians in the field of voluntary work towards a better contribution in the country's social development and to make better use of already existing resources whether human or material.

— Adopting scientific methods to determine project priorities and for the implementation of the different projects.

— Working towards a better geographically distributed services.

— Supporting and helping charitable societies, both economically and technically, to develop their work and to upgrade the level of their services.

Cooperating and organising with other institutions and societies in Jordan and in the Arab World for the social development of Jordan. This also includes lobbying for economical and technical support.



**ARMY EXERCISES.** A number of units from the 12th Royal Mechanised Division took part in military exercises held overnight in the country and watched by the Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers. The troops, supported by Royal Jordanian Air Force planes and helicopters, carried out the exercises in accordance with set plans and with live ammunition. Field Marshal Sharif Zaid, accompanied by Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and the inspector general of the Armed Forces, were briefed on the course of the exercises by troop commanders. Different types of weapons and support armament were used in the exercises which ended Sunday (Petra photo)

## Jordan remembers liberation of Jerusalem

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday patronised a symposium held at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Arts to mark the eighth centenary of the liberation of Jerusalem from the Crusaders by the Islamic leader Saladin Al Ayyubi.

Addressing the meeting was Mr. Akram Zu'aier who stood for Prince Hassan. Mr. Zu'aier related the story of the liberation and said that the Jerusalem issue is an Islamic one, closely connected with the Islamic faith.

Mr. Zu'aier who is also chairman of the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs said that holy war is the only way for liberating Jerusalem and this liberation should remain the main duty of Islamic nations.

In his speech, Mr. Zu'aier noted that at the time of Saladin's liberation of the holy city all Muslim and Christian Arabs joined hands for the sake of the common cause. This anniversary, he added, should remind us of unity which serves as an essential element for victory, exactly as Saladin did in joining all Arab states before embarking on his sacred task. Mr. Zu'aier noted.

Another speaker was Dr. Mustafa Al Hiyari from the University of Jordan who spoke in detail on the liberation of Jerusalem in 1187 and the lessons that should be learnt from that victory.

Among those attending the symposium were Acting President of the University of Jordan Mahmoud Al Samra and members of the Royal Commission for the Jerusalem Affairs.

## Jordan, Syria end talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan is to buy apples, garlic and onions from Syria in exchange for lemon exports to that country. The agreement to this effect was reached between the two sides in the past few days.

The agreement concluded talks between Mr. Ghazi Abu Hassan, director general of the Jordan Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company (JAMPCO) and Syrian officials from the Syrian Vegetable and Fruit Estab-

lishment led by Mr. Samir Abdul Davem.

During the three-day meetings held in Damascus, the two sides agreed that Jordan will import 6,500 tonnes of onions, 5,000 tonnes of apples and 400 tonnes of garlic from Syria and will export to that country a total of 5,000 tonnes of lemons.

Princess Basma inspects a centre for child care run by the Queen Alia Fund (Petra photo)

## King and Mubarak review Gulf and Mideast events

(Continued from page 1)

for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East. The King will meet Mr. Shultz in London. Mr. Mubarak will meet the U.S. secretary when he visits the Middle East after the London meeting.

Answering reporters' questions, King Hussein said Sunday that the recent escalation in the Gulf was bad taken the region on a dangerous path causing concern and anxiety to a number of Gulf Arab states."

"If Arab countries do not reorganise their ranks, anxiety will continue to affect all of us in the area," he said.

The King also said he would visit Cairo to congratulate President Mubarak on his re-election last week for a second six-

year term and to convey to the Egyptian leader "the love, appreciation and admiration of Jordan's people."

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King and President Mubarak exchanged views on the recent developments in the Palestinian problem and efforts towards convening an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The agency said the two leaders shared identical views and emphasised that the called-for international conference was the only means to secure a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem.

In his remarks to reporters, Mr. Mubarak said he was awaiting Mr. Shultz's visit to the region for talks on "new prospects for the peace conference."

## Protests rock occupied lands

(Continued from page 1)

Reports said Palestinians formed a half circle to close off the main Al Moghrabi gate entrance to the complex barbed entry to a group of Jews. Muslim security men were unable to disperse the crowd, and the protesters threw rocks and bottles.

A pall of tear gas descended, scattering protesters and thousands of visitors. Police eventually allowed five Jews to tour the complex briefly.

A Muslim worshipper told reporters: "Jews wanted to pray, but this place is not for them. It's forbidden. This is the Muslim place. They can come but not to pray."

In Amman, Minister of Awqaf and Religious Affairs, Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat condemned Israeli encroachment on the Haram Al Sharif.

"We condemn these Israeli attempts to take over the (Al Aqsa Mosque)," he told Reuters.

Their claim that they had found Jewish ruins beneath it is merely to justify resuming archaeological digging in the mosque compound, where only Islamic Omayyad relics have been found."

Meanwhile, Egypt protested to Israel on Sunday over violence in the occupied Gaza Strip, saying that shooting unarmed Palestinian students would not help peace in the region.

The Israeli chargé d'affaires was called to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to receive the protest.

## Iraqis wreak havoc on oil flow

(Continued from page 1)

do not help the cause of peace and is not conducive to the political atmosphere needed to establish peace and stability," an authoritative Foreign Ministry source said in Cairo.

"Further, it increases tension at a time when international and regional efforts are being made to honest peace prospects."

Reports said Israeli troops shot and wounded at least 25 people in Gaza on Saturday after they were stoned by rioting students at Al Azhar University.

The protests continued Sunday and hundreds of Arabs chanting "God is great" set fire to tyres and pummeled Israeli cars with stones Sunday in the fifth day of violence following a bloody shoot-out that left five people dead.

At least 10 Palestinians were arrested, Israeli sources said.

Gaza City appeared to be under siege, with streets deserted at midday except for knots of chanting protesters.

Most shops were shuttered and locked in a commercial strike and many Palestinian women and children stayed inside.

Roads were littered with stones, bricks, trash barrels and smouldering tyres. Acrid black smoke from the burning tyres sent thick black smoke wafting above buildings.

Israeli vehicles, recognisable by their distinctive yellow licence plates, were unable to drive safely through the city. Many turned around at the city outskirts after angry protesters hurled stones.

Baghdad late on Saturday killed or wounded a number of civilians, including women and children, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

Iraqi said the missile hit the important Al Rashid military garrison but the Iraqi spokesman said it slammed home in a residential area.

Baghdad residents said the blast was heard across the city of four million population.

Two Iranian ground-to-ground missiles hit the city last Monday after heavy air raids by Iraq on Iranian ships and oil sites.

Iran said the latest attack was in retaliation for Iraq's alleged use of chemical weapons on military and civilian targets in Iran. Baghdad has consistently denied using chemical weapons.

Charging that the U.S. attack on the Iranian gunboats was "an impudent act," Mr. Musavi declared: "The United States will suffer for this action."

Iran also is under pressure again from Iraqi raids on its tankers and oil sites.

"We follow the principle of resistance to the last house, the last person, the last drop of blood," Teheran Radio reported.

The radio quoted Mr. Musavi as saying after a cabinet meeting

in Tehran that Iran would resist the intervention in the Gulf by the United States and its European allies "even if the war lasts 200 years."

Charging that the U.S. attack on the Iranian gunboats was "an impudent act," Mr. Musavi declared: "The United States will suffer for this action."

Intercontinental operates hotels in North America, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, Africa and Australia.

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He also renewed threats to block the flow of oil through the Gulf if the United States continued to confront Iran in the strategic waterway.

Meanwhile, Egypt protested to Israel on Sunday over violence in the occupied Gaza Strip, saying that shooting unarmed Palestinian students would not help peace in the region.

The Israeli chargé d'affaires was called to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to receive the protest.

## Paper on handicapped women stresses importance of rehabilitation programmes

By Rania Atalla  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A regional symposium on vocational rehabilitation programmes and policies for handicapped women in the Middle East Sunday resumed discussions on problems facing the handicapped and reviewed study papers presented by delegates of other Arab countries.

The symposium, organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, started on Saturday and runs until Oct. 22.

During Sunday's morning session, Mr. Munira Al Gatami, who works for the Kuwaiti Ministry of Health and is the Arab region's vice president for the New York-based Rehabilitation International, presented a paper on "the nature and extent of problems faced by handicapped women," concentrating on the problems of vocational rehabilitation in particular.

In her presentation, Dr. Al Gatami described the word "rehabilitation," as defined by the World Health Organisation, as meaning "the joint and coordinated use of medical, social, educational and professional means to retrain handicapped people and enable them to attain their highest level of performance possible."

Dr. Al Gatami made a specific reference to the lack of adequate research and statistics on handicapped women in the Arab World, especially with regards to their employment rates.

Society's attitude towards the issue of disability is one of the problems faced by handicapped people, said Dr. Al Gatami. She explained that in the recent past, society regarded the issue of disability as a problem of individuals rather than a social one. For various reasons, such as the feeling of guilt and shame among families with handicapped members, the issue of disability was kept as a secret.

"It is common for parents to leave their handicapped daughters at home because of the negative attitude of the family or

because they cannot find alternatives for rehabilitation," Dr. Al Gatami stated. She added that "though the authorities in our countries do not take direct responsibility to establish rehabilitation centres, we cannot forget some of the efforts which the governments and benevolent societies have done in the past to help handicapped women in the rehabilitation process."

She added that "in order to get better results, we should be more concerned with the rehabilitation of society itself to accept handicapped people, especially women, and to minimise their suffering."

Another point which Dr. Al Gatami mentioned was that preventive measures are an essential element of the rehabilitation process. According to United Nations statistics cited by Dr. Al Gatami, handicapped people form 10 per cent of the world's population. This figure may be even higher in developing countries because of ignorance, diseases, poverty and war, she warned.

Preventive measures, according to Dr. Al Gatami, include vaccinations against diseases, the reduction in the number of inter-marriage among relatives as well as a reduction in the number of accidents in homes and on the road. Consultation centres can also be of great use in the early diagnosis of cases of disability, according to Dr. Al Gatami.

"To overcome problems faced by the handicapped we have to focus on building societal awareness and to draw up proper legislation" that deals with the issue of disability, Dr. Al Gatami said.

A third point tackled by Dr. Al Gatami dealt with the environmental problems and obstacles

facing handicapped women. Her reference was to obstacles that impede the freedom of movement of handicapped people, thereby affecting their daily activities.

"The idea of an environment free of obstacles (for the handicapped) stems from the fact that many of these obstacles are created by man" such as those in housing and transportation facilities, she said. Such facilities, she added, should be constructed with an aim of facilitating the movement of handicapped people in a way that would integrate them into society by allowing them "easy access to their places of residence, work, education and worship."

Dr. Al Gatami also stressed the importance of vocational training and said that "rehabilitation services should be developed so that they would be available for all those who need them. Such services should be comprehensive and include rural and urban areas, flexible and constantly available."

One of the most important problems of rehabilitation, according to Dr. Al Gatami, is the lack of qualified personnel to work in the rehabilitation field. "Therefore, our policies in the future should be based on plans to support comprehensive programmes to train such personnel."

Additional presentations in the symposium included papers on the problems of handicapped women in specific countries as well as the presentation of 2 films prepared by the ILO. The first film, entitled "In Place of Charity," was about activities and projects of the ILO, and the second, "A Worker's World," was about the organisation itself.

Monday's session included a lecture on "vocational training and employment" as well as presentations on the problems of handicapped women in Syria, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain.

## Seminar debates slow legal process

By Margarete Hall  
Special to the Jordan Times

longed procedures and legal action.

Citing an example, he said that if a court issued a ruling to auction a certain individual's property and the defendant appealed the ruling a year later, the appeal may be considered by the court which would involve many complications.

He added that expediting legal action would help avoid such complications and extra expenses that may arise from changes that occur in the period before a final decision is taken by the court.

Lawyers Mahmud Rafik Salah, Hani Al Dahlab and judge Muhib Al Qudah, participating in the seminar, agreed that there was a need for some reviews in the legal system in Jordan to facilitate and expedite legal procedures in Jordan.

Mr. Salah explained that in the United States, a similar campaign to inform the public had been established a long time ago, spreading awareness of the law through publications and books such as "Law of the Layman," which is of great help to ordinary people. He said that such a debate was necessary because there were too many legal problems facing lawyers as well as their clients in courts. He said that debate was necessary to discuss such problems including pro

tection of the public.

He added that another problem facing the legal system in Jordan was that of the time-consuming process of summoning somebody to court. He explained that due to the lack of a proper planning and numbering of streets in the country, the authorities entrusted with handing the summons take a long time to locate the summoned party and thus the whole legal procedure is delayed.

Mr. Qudah raised the question

of the validity of imprisonment as a means to pressure an indebted person to pay his debt.

He said he believed that such an action should only be applied on "international debtors

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
Established 1975

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Arms embargo not on its own

AS THE U.N. Security Council contemplates the possibility of imposing an arms embargo on Iran for its refusal of Resolution 598. Some experts are questioning the efficacy and potency of an arms embargo should the day arrive when the Security Council will finally resort to such an enforcement measure. To begin with, the council must reckon in this context with the fact that the Iranian armament industry is quite developed already and in many ways the Iranian armed forces are dependent on local industry for its needs to a substantial degree. Secondly the "merchants of death" are rampant all over the world and their agents often succeed in circumventing laws, whether domestic or international, when embarking on their relentless sales campaigns to arms hungry states. Also, the record of the U.N. in policing arms embargoes are anything but satisfactory. Countries determined to acquire weapons of any kind usually succeed in getting them at the "right price." Given these harsh facts and circumstances, it would seem in order for the Security Council to seek other ways than an arms embargo to enforce Resolution 598. It seems, barring economic strangulation, Iran will continue to be able to pursue its war efforts against Iraq and to defy the will of the international community. It is encouraging to note in this context that the U.S. Congress has voted overwhelmingly in favour of an embargo on all purchases from Iran and now it is up to President Ronald Reagan to act on that decision. If all the countries which trade with Iran can follow suit, the cause of Resolution 598 would be that much more enhanced and promoted. It is incumbent therefore on all those countries which profess pious support to the resolution to begin translating their words into deeds. Unlike sending armadas to the Arab Gulf which is charged with high risks, the application of economic sanctions are practically risk-free and potent enough to affect the country in question in the most decisive way. This is not to suggest that international actions should be confined to economic sanctions. Rather, it is a proposal for the application of multi-dimensional sanctions encompassing an arms embargo, economic sanctions, and political pressures in the form of severance of all political contacts and relationships. Simply put, only by "quarantining" Iran on all fronts will the international community be able to bring pressure to bear on the Iranian regime. And since the Security Council is taking its time to articulate its future course of action, it will be in order to suggest to it that it should start to contemplate not only temporary measures but also iron-clad actions which have the potential of bending the obstinate will of the Khomeini regime to pursue its war of aggression against Iraq to the bitter end.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### *Al Ra'i*: Comprehensive speech

IN HIS speech from the throne, King Hussein on Saturday emphasised the continued cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the government, and said that in the coming two years both sides will cooperate for the sake of preparing for a new parliamentary election. In another point in his speech the King made it clear that the government was giving utmost care for security in the country so that prosperity and development could be achieved. Security, he said, should be maintained on the domestic front through public security services, and on the external front, through the armed forces who serve as a shield for the Arab Nation. Security and stability, the monarch noted, are essential elements for achieving economic and social development in the Kingdom. We take pride in the King's emphasis on the need to maintain all forms of contacts with the Arab population under Israeli rule and his determination to consider the Palestine question as the axis of Jordan's policies. For this sake, the King noted that all efforts have been made for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 342 and 338 through an international conference to be held under the auspices of the United Nations. In his speech to Parliament, the King stressed Jordan's endeavours to protect the Arab Order in the face of common dangers, and said that the Arab summit meeting is a necessity to pool Arab efforts and resources and to pave the way for a new era in inter-Arab relations.

### *Al Dustour*: King presents government policy

KING HUSSEIN opened Parliament's new ordinary session with a speech from the throne, outlining the government's achievements and future programmes on the domestic and external fronts. In his speech, the King also announced the extension of Parliament's present mandate for another two years to prepare the ground for a new general election. He also stressed the importance of security and stability in the Kingdom as basic elements for development and prosperity. Security, he said, should also be maintained through the armed forces who continue to serve as a shield, providing protection to the Arab countries. The King devoted a large part of his speech to the efforts being made to establish peace in the Middle East. He said that Israel's rejection of U.N. Security Council resolutions which call for withdrawal from Arab territory in exchange for peace continues to impede a just solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict. This attitude, the monarch added, has prompted Jordan to maintain its efforts worldwide in order to ensure the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 and bring a lasting peace to the region. Despite Israel's intransigence, Jordan has been pursuing efforts because, for the Kingdom, the Palestinian question is the axis of all policies on the internal and external fronts.

### *Sawt Al Shaab*: King stresses on security

IN HIS speech from the throne delivered to Parliament on Saturday, King Hussein focused light on a number of aspects of Jordanian domestic issues, pointing clearly to the different development projects which he said are being implemented to achieve prosperity. In his speech the King said that no development can be achieved unless the country is enjoying stability and security from internal and external dangers. In that he meant that the armed forces should be strengthened and the public security should be made to protect citizens and rights. The speech covered Jordan's aspirations and also its achievements over the past years and stressed that the Palestine question remains at the very foundation of the Kingdom's strategy. This policy means that Jordan will maintain its support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their rights in their homeland.

# Equality between sexes needed

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

THE other day I was made to listen attentively to a discourse on labour rights by an Egyptian accountant working presently in Jordan. I tried to pretend that I was listening when in fact I was not paying much attention to his grievances as I estimated it must be simply the good old story that I have heard over and over again about the need to be a bit more compassionate towards the "rights" of foreign labourers especially Arab nationals and accord them the privilege of residing and working in Jordan on more liberal terms.

But his story, unfolded slowly yet painstakingly in front of me, I came to realise that in his case and in the case of scores of others who happen to be sharing the same predicament and ordeal, the situation presented requires a thorough examination and treatment in order to satisfy not only our obligations to our fellow Arabs in general but also the provisions of our laws as they appear in our Constitution and treaty obligations.

In the case of the Egyptian at bar, he simply asked whether his peculiar situation requires a different treatment from the one accorded to him annually when it becomes incumbent on him to beg right and left for the renewal of his permit to reside and work in the Kingdom. He explained to me that he is married to a Jordanian and has already several children from her and that for the last five years he has been maintaining a permanent residence in this country. He thought that perhaps on humanitarian grounds he should be accorded a different treatment from the one given to fellow Arab workers who are not married to Jordanian women. Of course he never entertained the probability that while invoking passionate and humanitarian grounds in defence of his case, he was also raising substantive legal issue that touch even the heart of our Constitution. His case could very well develop into the kind of "case celebre" that shook the jurisprudence of many advanced legal systems the world over. In fact his kind of case has already made history in the United States and Canada and several jurisdictions in the Western world where the rights of individuals, citizens and non-citizens alike, are scrupulously observed and defended.

The issue at bar as presented in the case of the Egyptian worker

can be summarised as follows: Since the Constitution of Jordan outlaws discrimination on the basis of sex as indeed its treaty obligations also requires as per the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which Jordan not only signed but ratified as well back in the mid-seventies, then it follows that by acceding citizenship rights to foreign women married to Jordanian men while denying same treatment to foreign men married to Jordanian women, there is a clear violation of the provisions of our Constitution and the relevant treaties that we became a party thereto. If our women are equal to our men, why then we bestow citizenship on foreign women married to Jordanians and deny foreign men the same rights when they marry our women? Liberal and even reasonable construction of our laws and international commitments would necessitate that we remove forthwith this discriminatory practice from our law books either by a court order or by amending our existing laws to become more in conformity with the dictates of our Constitution and the various international treaties on the subject of the need to eliminate discrimination on the bases of sex.

All over the world, foreign nationals married to citizens are accorded preferential treatment over un-married foreign workers when it comes to residency and work permits. After all the Jordanian v. men married to foreign workers have rights including the right to continue to live in their own country and rear their children in it as well. We will have a grave social and economic problem on our hands if we leave our women stranded and beleaguered by the legal constraints that they would "inherit" by marrying a non-Jordanian man. They and their children need our attention and protection and not our discriminatory practices and unfair treatment.

In view of the foregoing observation it would be in order, legally, socially and economically, not to mention compassionate and family considerations, to grant foreign workers married to Jordanian women at least permanent working and residency permits. The day will surely come when we will do just that and if it appears to me

that it is just a matter of time before this becomes the norm and practise. The sooner we act the better it is for us, our women and our children.

I have already advised the Egyptian worker to take his case and complaint to the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court of Justice and to ask his attorney to plead the discrimination point on the basis of sex. I am sure that our supreme justices will not shun this case and will pronounce themselves fairly and squarely and thereby create a precedent which will become a legal landmark in the progressive development of Jordanian jurisprudence. Through such cases, jurisprudence all over the world develop and realise the kind of progressive development that we in Jordan urgently need and await. This is the very process to "make" laws through the court rooms especially when existing laws are repugnant to our Constitution and treaty obligations.

This is not to deny that we have a grave unemployment problem in our midst and that whatever actions we take to alleviate the plight of those foreign workers married to Jordanian women or, vice versa, those Jordanian women married to foreign workers, they need to be in harmony with the overall and balanced policies of the country. We may even require reciprocity treatment from the countries of the foreign nationals residing in Jordan and demanding a preferential treatment on grounds that they are married to Jordanian women. But even such a fair approach would not address the problems posed by the Jordanian women married to foreign nationals. Our Jordanian women expect and are entitled to expect that their natural and general citizenship rights are not denied them because they are married to Arab citizens of other Arab countries. There are always a set of citizenship rights which cannot be forfeited and they include in my humble estimation the right to reside in one's country with one's spouse and children. Accordingly, it is only fair and natural that our concerned authorities should address this problem and offer reasonable and equitable solution to it as soon as possible.

## Critics say latest clash shows U.S., Iran at war or on brink

By Christopher Hanson

Reuter

WASHINGTON — America's sinking of three Iranian gunboats in the Gulf has prompted some congressmen and arms experts to conclude the United States is on the brink of war with Iran.

After the second major incident involving U.S. and Iranian forces in the Gulf in less than a month, some Reagan administration critics contend war has already begun.

But that view is not unanimous. The administration argues that hostilities are not imminent, and some private analysts say they doubt Iran, already embroiled in a seven-year-old war with Iraq, will take on a mighty U.S. armada mustered in the region.

Most political analysts agree that on the home front, the sinking of the gunboats on Thursday is likely to stoke tensions between President Reagan and Congress, which has a constitutional role in war-making.

The Pentagon said the gunboats fired first.

"The attack was clear evidence the U.S. and Iran are engaged in a war," retired Admiral Gene Larocque, director of the Liberal Centre for Defence Information think tank, said in an interview.

Larocque, long an administration critic on military and strategic affairs, predicted Iran eventually would hit a U.S. warship or shoot down a helicopter, prompting massive retaliation.

Senator James Exon, a Democrat who serves on the Senate Armed Services Committee, in a comment echoed by several senators, told Reuters: "There's going to be more (fighting)."

Congressman Les Aspin, chair-

man of the powerful House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, said in a television interview: "I don't think we're going to be able to continue to have these nitpicky kind of attacks happen and not have some kind of reaction."

But Middle East expert Robert Neuman, who served as Reagan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, told Reuters: "This incident is not very serious."

He said he doubted Iran, with its small navy, would directly confront the American fleet.

"The Iranians might be crazy but they are not stupid," he said.

Administration officials re-

flected that opinion. Some said

the destruction of the Iranian patrol boats, with the loss of at least two Iranian sailors, ended the affair.

But independent analysts said that appeared not to take account of the Iranian view. Tebran, which calls the United States the "Great Satan" and sees Washington as an ally of its Gulf enemy Iraq, already has threatened worldwide revenge for a U.S. attack on an Iranian vessel on September 21.

Iran's top war spokesman, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, said last week that conflict with America in the Gulf was extremely likely soon and suggested it would last several years.

Tensions between the two countries have risen since U.S. forces began escorting Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf war zone last summer. Kuwait is a key backer of Iraq in the Gulf war.

On September 21 U.S. helicopters attacked an Iranian navy ship with rockets and machine guns after the Pentagon said the vessel had been caught laying mines in the central Gulf.

Iran said it would wreak vengeance for the attack and that its actions would not necessarily be confined to the Gulf region. America accuses Iran of operating a worldwide terrorism network.

In previous, lower-scale, U.S.-

belligerencies are imminent. "Imminent hostilities are obvious in the Gulf. The War Powers Act in my mind has been triggered and the administration should consult with Congress on the policy of the Gulf," senator Brock Adams, a Democrat, told reporters.

But the Defense Department disputed that.

A move by senators to pass a law scrapping U.S. Gulf tanker escort operations was dropped recently for lack of support, but senators said the subject might be raised again.

Many appeared reluctant to do anything to undermine the U.S. Gulf operation for fear of the political consequences, even if they bad misgivings about it. American voters tend to rally round the flag in times of crisis.

Congress meanwhile has called for a complete U.S. trade embargo against Iran.

Over the last three years U.S. imports of Iranian crude oil and other goods, including textiles and pistachio-nuts, have averaged \$700 million a year.

Congressmen have charged the money fuels Iran's war machine.

The United States severed diplomatic relations with Iran and imposed an arms embargo as a result of the 1979-81 hostage crisis in which 52 Americans were held prisoner in Tehran.

There has been no public evidence so far of any of these weapons being used by Iran against American forces.

## Why should developing countries pay for their suffering?

By Stephany Griffith-Jones

IN 1986, credit arrangements made through the International Monetary Fund (IMF), resulted in developing countries paying back \$2.1 billion more than they borrowed.

Indeed, this has already occurred, as the IMF's own figures (published in the June 15 IMF Survey) clearly show (see table).

During 1986, Brazil became a major net repayer to the IMF, repaying \$22.5 million SDRs during the year.

Brazil is an interesting case, as between 1982 and 1985 it had seven agreements with the IMF (agreements which are supposed to last at least for one year). These agreements were being continuously suspended, as the Brazilian government could not

meet the strict and often unrealistic economic policy targets being set by the IMF.

Exasperated with the complexity and excessive constraint posed by the IMF conditions, the new democratic government in Brazil decided in 1985 not to go to the

Net use of Fund credit by region (billion SDRs)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All developing countries	6.2	10.7	4.8	0.1	-2.3
Africa	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	-0.8
Asia	2.0	2.2	0.1	-0.8	-0.7
Europe	1.2	1.3	0.7	-0.5	-0.8
Middle East	-0.1	—	—	-0.1	-0.1
Western Hemisphere	1.4	5.7	3.4	1.4	0.1

arrangements with the IMF, they have also refused to repay the credit arrangements previously incurred. This is the position taken by the Peruvian government, as well as by a number of low-income African states.

During the 1970s, the IMF had a number of credit facilities (such as the Oil Facility) which could be drawn on with very little conditionality attached to them.

Similar specially advantageous facilities (to compensate for high interest rates, for example) have not been created in the 1980s, and existing ones (such as the Compensatory Financing Facility, which compensates countries for reductions in export earnings due to factors outside their con-

trol, such as falling export prices) have been restricted quantitatively and had their conditionality increased.

Because the IMF has fairly limited financial resources (and a very, some say excessively, prudent criteria for disbursement), the fact that some developing countries are in arrears to it has become a constraint on the granting of new credit.

A positive step forward was made last year with the creation of the Structural Adjustment Facility, which specifically tailored for low-income countries, having relatively favourable terms and, in particular, low interest rates. Unfortunately, the facility is fairly small, which makes its impact rather marginal, and it is accompanied by high conditionality.

If the International Monetary Fund were to contribute meaningfully to one of the key objectives for which it was created — "to contribute to high international levels of employment and production" — it would need far larger resources than it enjoys at present. Its lending would need to become far more long-term, and the conditions it requires from governments to which it lends should be less deflationary, less orthodox, and imply more equitable adjustment.

Dr. Stephany Griffith-Jones is a Chilean economist currently heading a programme on Third World debt at the Institute of Development Studies of the University of Sussex, U.K. His article is reprinted from the Jeddah-based Arab News.



## Need for AIDS testing of foreign visitors disputed

By Jennifer Parmelee  
The Associated Press

NAPLES, Italy — African and Western health experts on Friday urged against testing foreigners for AIDS, saying the screening would be unreliable, encourage discrimination and use resources that could be better spent in other ways.

"From the evidence we have, there's no justification for such testing," said Dr. Samuel Okware, director of the AIDS programme for Uganda's Ministry of Health. "You're saying you don't want snakes to come in when the snake is already in the house."

Okware, addressing a two-day conference that ended Friday on the AIDS epidemic in Africa, echoed the sentiments of delegates from other African countries where the disease has spread swiftly.

Some believe that fear of AIDS has caused discrimination against their compatriots. They point to how African students and tourists have been singled out for AIDS testing by some countries, including Belgium and India.

Many nations, including United States, are contemplating mandatory blood tests for exposure to the AIDS virus in certain cases.

It has become a political issue — and a sensitive one.

U.S. Vice President George Bush was booed at an international AIDS conference in Washington in June when he outlined plans to require AIDS tests for immigrants and federal prisoners.

"Politically, it's (testing) a very attractive thing to say because it sounds like you're building a wall around your people to keep AIDS out," says Dr. Jonathan Mann, director of the World Health Organization task force on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

The problem is that the infection is already inside the walls and ... you can't build a good wall unless you're willing to sacrifice completely your connections with the outside world," he said.

WHO, based in Switzerland, has opposed compulsory AIDS tests for foreigners.

"The screening of international travellers won't meaningfully stem the flow of AIDS from country to country," said Mann, adding that his agency believes the virus has reached "virtually" every country in the world.

Among the flaws of such testing programmes cited by Mann and others is that doctors' certifi-

cates given as proof of negative AIDS tests could be easily forged.

Another complication is the time it takes for AIDS or the disease's antibodies to show up in the blood after infection has taken place.

"The tests could be negative even if the patient has been infected," said Okware. "You would get a false sense of confidence."

The cost in time and money for the testing is cited as another negative factor, especially for Third World countries where health budgets are already strained.

"It uses too much money that could be better used in other areas," Mann said.

The real solution, most delegates agreed, is education and prevention at home.

The only answer is to sensitize every person to the bone about AIDS," said Okware.

Added Mann: "(Testing) sends the wrong message about the disease, namely that it is an outside threat and not one within."

Africa itself is not immune from the tendency to blame outsiders for the spread of AIDS, however.

Health officials from Nigeria, Tunisia and Ghana were among those insisting that the killer disease was an import to their countries.

Such assertions, even if true, are regarded by many AIDS specialists as beside the point, much as they shirk off the debate surrounding the origins of AIDS — at first believed to be African, but now widely in doubt.

"What we are really saying is that it doesn't matter where AIDS came from," said Gottlieb Monekosso, WHO's regional director for Africa. "Now, it's everybody's problem."

The AIDS virus attacks a person's immune system, leaving victims susceptible to a wide variety of infections and cancers.

AIDS most often is transmitted through sexual contact. Other means of transmission include transfusions of tainted blood or blood products, and the sharing of contaminated hypodermic needles or syringes by drug abusers. AIDS also can be passed from mother to child at birth.

In the United States and Europe, AIDS so far has been largely confined to male homosexuals, hemophiliacs and intravenous drug abusers. In Africa, it is believed to be transmitted primarily through heterosexual contact.

## One-man AIDS epidemic

By Paul Ben-Itzak  
Reuter

SAN FRANCISCO — A new book claims that a sexually-promiscuous Canadian infected at least 40 of the first 250 men diagnosed with AIDS in the United States, telling his homosexual lovers after sex they could now get the disease.

The tale of Gaetan Dugas, an airline steward called "patient zero" by AIDS investigators, is detailed in a book by San Francisco Chronicle reporter Randy Shilts entitled: "And the Band Played On — Politics, People and the AIDS Epidemic."

According to studies by the Federal Centres for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta cited by Shilts, at least 40 of the first 250 men diagnosed with acquired immune deficiency syndrome as of April 1982 had sex with either Dugas or someone else who had.

Even as CDC scientists were drawing a map of Dugas' liaisons that spread across the United States and Canada, Dugas continued picking up men in gay bathhouses in San Francisco.

Shilts said Dugas died in 1984 after contracting the disease in 1981 in Europe through sexual contact with Africans. He was estimated to have had sex with 250 men a year.

"Somebody gave this thing to me. I'm not going to give up sex," Shilts quotes Dugas as telling a University of California doctor who treated him in 1982.

"Lovers were like suntans to him. They would be so wonderful, so sexy for a few days and then fade," Shilts writes.

According to Shilts, Dugas would turn on the bathhouse light after an encounter and point at the purple lesions on his chest.

"Gay cancer. Maybe you'll get it too," Shilts quotes Dugas as telling his sexual partners.

Shilts contends in his book that "AIDS did not simply happen to America; it was allowed to happen."

Relying heavily on Freedom of Information Act requests, Shilts details a story of alleged government underfunding, scientific infighting, blood bank greed, and political squabbling among gay leaders that allowed the disease to march on practically unfet-



Violeta Chamorro holds up first issue of La Prensa, published again last week after suspension of more than a year.

## Presses roll again at Nicaragua's La Prensa

Nicaragua's opposition newspaper has been told by the government that it can resume publication after a 15-month ban. Peter Ford looks at the rebirth of the 61-year-old publication.

MANAGUA — The recent reopening of La Prensa, the newspaper banned for the last 15 months, may not be the biggest step Nicaragua's Sandinista government will have to take towards democracy under Central America's new peace plan. But it is certainly the most symbolic.

The country's sole opposition daily has won its reputation not so much for the quality of its reporting as for the tenacity of its independence from Nicaragua's rulers.

Peter Chamorro took the paper over, maintaining its fiercely anti-Somoza line, until shelling by government troops forced her to close a few days before the July 19, 1979 revolution.

In the mantle of her martyred husband's name, Mrs. Chamorro was a member of the first revolutionary junta. She resigned after nine months, however, pleading health problems.

Political differences with the

Sandinistas were the real reason for her departure, as became clear from La Prensa's increasing hostility attitude to the new regime. Subjected to censorship in 1982, the afternoon daily failed to appear dozens of times when the censor had left gaping holes in news pages.

When the U.S. Congress voted \$100 million in aid to the contraguerillas in June 1986, the Sandinistas retaliated by closing La Prensa indefinitely, accusing it of provocation, disinformation and seeking to justify North American aggression" against Nicaragua.

Mrs. Chamorro has said she is counting on donations from "friendly newspapers abroad" to keep La Prensa running, although this is a politically delicate issue.

The paper's tortured relationship with the Sandinista revolution is reflected in the starkest terms in the Chamorro family's political divisions.

Mrs. Chamorro's elder son, Pedro Joachim Jr., is a member of the contras' political directorate. Her younger son, Carlos Fernando, is editor of the Sandinista party organ, Baricada. Her elder daughter,

Claudia, is the Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica. Her second daughter, Cristiana, is editorial page editor of La Prensa.

Over the 15 months in which the newspaper has been closed, many of its reporters have left Nicaragua, and much of its equipment has been sold in order to pay salaries, according to Mrs. Chamorro. This may delay its reopening and will certainly compromise operations.

Mrs. Chamorro has said she is counting on donations from "friendly newspapers abroad" to keep La Prensa running, although this is a politically delicate issue.

The paper was publishing on

## Despite emergence of other prizes, Nobels remain unchallenged

By Alan Elsner  
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Baron Stig Ramei says of a Nobel Prize: "It is the Olympic gold medal of intellectuals."

More than 2,000 prizes are awarded around the world each year for scientific or artistic achievement, but the director of Sweden's Nobel Foundation said in an interview: "We were the first in the field and we remain pre-eminent."

The will of Swedish dynamite inventor Alfred Nobel established five prizes — for physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. They were awarded for the first time in 1901. The economics prize was added in 1969.

The first of this year's winners — the medicine laureate — will be announced on October 12.

"Each winner in some sense inherits the prestige of his predecessors and so the prestige of the Nobels grows year by year," Ramei told Reuters.

So does the media hullabaloo surrounding the winners, who can be elevated from relative obscurity to media personalities and in some cases national heroes.

The Swedish foreign ministry estimates that around one third of all the words written about Sweden in the world's press relate

to the prizes, nearly all of them positive.

"For 10 months of the year, I'm in business, handling the Nobel funds from which the prize money — this year 2,175,000 Swedish crowns (\$337,000) — is drawn," said Ramei.

"For the other two months, between the announcement of the awards and the actual prize-giving ceremonies in December, I'm in show business," he said.

The prize-giving ceremony and subsequent banquets in Oslo and Stockholm, once quiet affairs with a few dozen guests, have become elite social gatherings with thousands of participants.

"We are very proud of the prizes, like the British are proud of their royal family," said Bengt Feldreich, a journalist who for 25 years has hosted a round table discussion between the winners of the scientific prizes televised to eight European countries.

But he added: "It has definitely become much harder for the winners to handle themselves."

"From the moment the news is announced, their normal lives are gone. They are swamped with requests for interviews or lectures. They can forget about work for months."

The winners have changed, too. Twenty years ago, scientists were inclined to shun publicity and dismiss the idea that they

should be concerned at the social implications of their work.

"Now, they are very aware of the need to inform the public of where science is heading and winning the prize gives them a unique opportunity to do that," said Feldreich.

Winners may be asked for their views on subjects far outside their fields of expertise — "anything from shoe-laces to nuclear energy" as the 1981 medicine prize.

In the case of one winner — the laureate for peace awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Institute — winning the prize may change his life for ever.

"Winning the peace prize gives a unique platform for people to pursue their cause. Look at Bishop Desmond Tutu (winner in 1984). The prize made him a world personality," said Ramei.

Other peace prize awards have been more controversial. The 1973 choice of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese diplomat Le Duc Tho for their efforts to end the Vietnam war was criticised.

So was the 1978 prize award to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for negotiating an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The Nobel selection committee has never retracted a peace prize award conceding might have

made a mistake, although earlier decisions have been criticised by newer committee members, said Norwegian Nobel Institute Director Jakob Sverdrup.

"But such criticism never goes beyond the committee room's four walls," he told Reuters.

The committee also puts a lot of emphasis on research into candidates. And although some of the prizes have been controversial, the committee has generally picked the right winners in international terms," he said.

Ramei said: "There have been very few mistakes. The fact that scientists all over the world strive to win the prize shows how much it is valued among the professionals."

He believes the prizes are a powerful force for good.

"The institute raises brook from eggs and releases them into a small coastal area enclosed by nets when they reach 12 mm in length.

"Then we condition the fish acoustically for between 30 and 60 days, combining sound waves and feeding until they reach 10 cm in length," said Yasumura.

"When they have learned the sound waves and are conditioned to respond, we release them into the ranch."

The "ranch" is a bay which has no barriers to keep the fish in.

## Randa Habib's

### Bizarre bazaars

DIFFERENT bazaars being organised in Amman these days aim at raising funds for charity. In this spirit people attend these bazaars.

But people involved in these charitable drives complain that the whole spirit is changing. First, they say, they find it with great difficulty people to donate items to be sold at these bazaars. Even more, the organisers complain that these bazaars are becoming a business outlet for traders who display their merchandise and in return only pay the fee of JD 5 a day as a "rent" for the stand. Whatever profit they do go to their pockets, and none to charity.

So what is really happening is that shops, under the guise of charity, are making money through the bazaars; and that charitable societies only get between 10 and 20 per cent of the whole profit, while the rest goes to private enterprises.

An example of this is the German Ladies bazaar, whose profit goes to the SOS Village and more recently to the Dar Al Salam Society. Four years ago the bazaar of the German Ladies yielded JD 5,000 in charity. Last year it only managed JD 1,000, because most of the profit went to the exhibitors.

This is a great injustice to all charitable organisations. People attend bazaars in order to help needy people. So the idea of the bazaars should remain what it was in the past, a place where people in the name of charity buy goods donated by benevolent people. And certainly not just another business for private enterprises.

side. They are free to swim out to sea, and many of them do.

But an estimated 20 per cent are kept in the bay by the synthesiser and they're yours.

Scientists in Japan are experimenting with a sort of sonic fish farming, in which fish are attracted by sounds broadcast underwater in a bay at feeding time. Though free to swim out to sea, many fish stay permanently in the bay.

"We need them six times a day between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. We emit the sound for about eight minutes, in the middle of which the fish are swimming to the sound of the synthesiser.

"After a year, they are commercially saleable and we can harvest them."

He said that in conventional fish farming, 70 per cent of overheads go on labour and feed. But the marinopolis method requires very few employees and not much feed.

"The fish depend largely on natural food to survive. We only release enough to keep them around," he explained.

When the experiments started in 1983, the bream were treated to piano melodies and drums.

"But the fish didn't like the mixture of high and low tones. It confused them. So we switched to the synthesiser," Yasumura said.

He said he knew of only one other place in the world working on the same idea. "Soviet experts who visited us last year said they were doing something similar with rainbow trout in the Baltic," he said.

Inspired by the marinopolis experiment, a fishing community nearby has installed two sonic feed buoys of its own and a solar generator to power them for a total cost of about \$1 million yen (\$400,000).

Japanese long-range fishing fleets have faced increasing problems in recent years as more countries enforce 200-mile economic zones.

Yasumura believes sonic fish-farming, which should work for all types of fish, could produce cheap supplies in Japan's own coastal waters.

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## Kasparov, Karpov clash in world title chess match

By Jonathan Tisdall  
Reuters

**SEVILLE, Spain** — Anatoly Karpov is expected to press for an early advantage when his world chess title challenge against champion Garry Kasparov begins on Monday.

In the opening ceremony on Saturday night, Karpov drew the white pieces and this edge should give the former champion on early initiative in the first game.

"I am very optimistic," Karpov, 36, told a news conference on Saturday. "Kasparov is at full strength but I am confident of my strength."

Kasparov, 24, who wrested the title Karpov had held for a decade in 1985, was similarly self-assured at an earlier news conference.

"I cannot be sure of the result (of Monday's game) but I am confident of the result of the match," he said.

Besides the prestige of the title, the two Soviet grandmasters are

battling over a prize fund of 2.85 million Swiss francs (\$1.85 million).

The winner will receive five-eighths of the record amount.

Roman Toran, president of the Spanish Chess Federation said that the Seville prize money was the highest in history.

The 1975 Bobby Fischer-Karpov match had an offer of a \$5 million purse but it never took place.

With the curtain set to rise, the match site at the ornate Art Deco Lope de Vega Theatre was a buzz of last minute preparations.

Computers and screens were being installed to allow instant transmission of every move and the finishing touches of decor and technology were going up.

The players were due to inspect the stage and equipment on Sunday evening.

Kevin O'Connell, a technical adviser, said the players had in principle agreed on the chess pieces to be used. After much discussion, they accepted a Spanish

set of standard design, though with certain modifications.

They refused to play with rooks shaped in the symbol of a Moorish tower, one of the city symbols, and chose knights of a design that Karpov had rejected for the previous match.

But as the teams pack their bags and tons of equipment after the final European race of the season and head for the Mexican Grand Prix on Oct. 18, it already is clear that the 1988 tour will have a different look when it opens in Brazil next March.

At a news conference prior to the Spanish Grand Prix, FIA president Jean-Marie Balestre

told of problems on the tour, such as with the Grand Prix of Canada. That race was abruptly dropped this year after a dispute over the sponsorship and racing conditions.

Balestre also mentioned difficulties with the circuits at Detroit and Monza but declined to elaborate. He even hinted at the possibility of future Grand Prix in Moscow, following the success of the Hungarian Grand Prix the last two seasons.

Who will race in those events, and with what teams and equipment, also is changing.

For example, Nelson Piquet, the Brazilian leading the world drivers standings with 70 points, is scheduled to jump from Williams to British rival Lotus for 1988.

At Lotus, Piquet will replace another Brazilian, Ayrton Senna, who moves to McLaren to team with two-time world champion Alain Prost.

Where that puts Sweden's Stefan Johansson, Prost's current teammate and fifth in the drivers standing, is unknown.

Piquet's exit from Williams is happy news for teammate Nigel Mansell, who won the Spanish Grand Prix to retain a slim chance of overtaking Piquet for the season title. Mansell, second with 52 points, and Piquet have duelled on and off the track for the last two seasons, with the Briton lately complaining that the Brazilian's car was getting better pre-race attention.

Next year, Mansell will be the no. 1 driver for Williams, teamed with Italy's Riccardo Patrese.

Patrese is leaving the Brabham team with the full endorsement of owner Bernie Ecclestone, leading to reports that Brabham may pull out of Formula One racing.

Williams, which is running away with the manufacturers' championship for the second year in a row, also will be changing engines. It will replace its Hondas with Judd engines, with an eye on 1989 when all cars must have conventionally aspirated powerplants instead of the turbocharged engines that have dominated recent seasons.



FIGUREHEAD... Caryn Kadavy, the bronze medallist in this year's ice skating world championships, strikes an appropriate pose for for someone whose mother danced for the Pittsburgh Ballet. Kadavy is the favourite to take the women's event in the first major championship of the new season.

### Annacone downs Lendl

**ATLANTA**, Georgia (AP) — Paul Annacone upset top-ranked Ivan Lendl 6-3, 6-2 in a semifinal match of the A-T-and-T Challenge tennis tournament Saturday.

Annacone, ranked 41st in the world, victories over the world's top two players in consecutive days.

McEnroe is currently suspended from playing sanctioned tournaments but can compete in exhibitions.

In Scottsdale, Arizona, third-seeded Brad Gilbert beat 15-year-old amateur Michael Chang while no. 7 seed Eliot Teltscher also eliminated fourth-seeded David Pate in straight sets in Saturday's semifinals of the \$303,400 Scottsdale open tennis tournament.

Teltscher downed Pate 7-6 (7-3), 7-5 in a one-hour, 47-minute match while Gilber needed just 91 minutes to beat Chang.

The 28-year-old Teltscher will face Gilbert in Sunday's final in the stadium hardcourts of the new Scottsdale Princess Resort.

The singles champion in the 32-man field will get \$46,400.

"Gilber is a very good player. He beat me pretty badly in Los Angeles a couple weeks ago (6-1, 6-4)," said Teltscher, ranked 38th in the world. "But every tournament I've won the last few years has been in the fall, so maybe this is my time of year again."



## Sulayem wins Lebanon rally

**JOLINIEH**, Lebanon (R) — Mohammad Bin Sulayem of the United Arab Emirates won Lebanon's Mountain Rally on Sunday to take the lead in the Middle East drivers' championship.

No violent incidents were reported during the three-day rally, held over twisting hill roads through areas east and north of Beirut which are generally regarded as safe from warring militias.

Sulayem and British co-driver John Spiller clocked four hours 25 minutes 02 seconds in their Opel Manta 400.

The win took Sulayem to the top of the Middle East drivers' table with 88 points against 78 for Said El Hajri of Qatar, who did not compete in Lebanon.

Final placings will be decided in the last two — in Oman and Dubai — or the season's six Middle East rallies.

Second and third on Sunday were Lebanon's Michel Saleh with 4:25:31 hours and Samir Ghanem with 4:27:06.

Former Swedish champion Ola Stromberg came fifth. One of the favourites, Dini Mavropoulos of Cyprus, registered as a British

entry, quit after electrical trouble with his Ford Cosworth.

Only 28 of the 70 starters finished as faults and accidents took their toll, but there were no serious crashes.

The second and final section of Lebanon's Mountain Rally began on Saturday with Sulayem in the lead but without 18 original starters.

Sulayem was equal on time with Lebanon's Samir Ghanem in a Nissan 240 RS when the first section ended soon after dawn but was declared leader because he won the first speed test.

Eighteen of the 70 cars which started the rally on Friday dropped out before the final section because of mechanical trouble or other reasons.

Sulayem is current leader of the Middle East Rally Drivers' Championship, for which the Lebanese Rally counts for the first time.

The event is being held under tight security, imposed by the Lebanese Army and Lebanese Christian Forces militia, on roads east and north of Beirut regarded as safe from civil war fighting.

American League playoffs

### Tigers trounce Twins

**DETROIT** (Agencies) — The Detroit Tigers squandered a 5-0 lead on Saturday but mounted a two-run rally in the eighth inning to go on to beat the Minnesota Twins 7-6 in the third game of the American League championship baseball series.

Minnesota leads the best-of-seven games series 2-1.

Pat Sheridan knocked in the eventual winning run in the eighth inning with a towering two-run homer into the upper right-field deck off Twins ace reliever Jeff Reardon.

Sheridan began the Tiger's five-run spurt in the third inning with a lead-off double for the game's first hit. A single and a walk loaded the bases and Kirk Gibson drove in the first run on a ground-ball fielder's choice.

The Twins took a 6-5 lead on a bases-loaded single by Gary Gaetti.

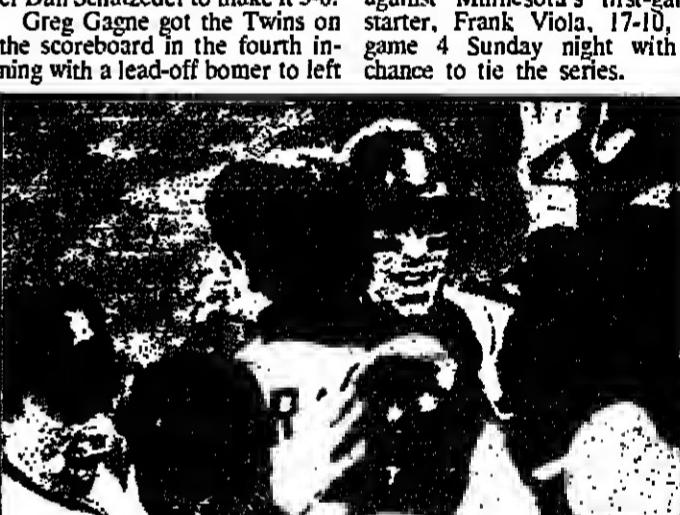
It was the first time a team had come back from a five-run deficit in the 19-year history of the league championship series.

After Sheridan's heroics in the eighth innings, Henneman retired the Twins in order in the ninth inning for the Detroit victory.

Henneman pitched three innings for the victory in relief of Terrell. Reardon was the loser.

No team ever has recovered from a 3-0 deficit in a postseason best-of-seven series. Now, the Tigers, who once led this game 5-0, will not have to try.

Instead, Detroit will send left-hander Frank Tanana, 15-10, against Minnesota's first-game starter, Frank Viola, 17-10, in game 4 Sunday night with a chance to tie the series.



Detroit Tigers congratulating themselves after their win over the Twins

### U.S. college football

#### Columbia loses to Princeton; sets losing streak record

**PRINCETON**, New Jersey (AP) — Columbia set the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division 1 football record for most consecutive losses at 35 on Saturday by losing to Princeton 38-8.

Northwestern had established the former mark of 34 straight defeats between Sept. 22, 1979 and Sept. 18, 1982, and Columbia equalled it last weekend with a 23-0 loss to Penn.

Columbia, 0-4 this season, has not won a game since defeating Yale 21-18 on Oct. 15, 1983, and since then has compiled an 0-36-2 record.

Loss no. 35 was hardly in doubt after the first quarter. Princeton scored the first three times they had the ball with the opening score coming just 21 seconds into the game on a 58-yard run by Judd Garrett, one of three TDS

by the tailback.

The all-time NCAA losing streak in football is held by Macalester of St. Paul, Minnesota. The Division III school lost 50 straight games in a streak that ended at the beginning of the 1980 season.

The Division II mark of 39 straight losses was set by St. Paul of Virginia between 1948 and 1953.

The iron twist to the game was the presence of the Garrets on Princeton's offence. Jason Garrett was at quarterback, Judd Garrett at tailback and John Garrett at wide receiver.

Their father, Jim Garrett, resigned under pressure in 1985 after a stormy first year as head coach in which he fired his punter and called his team "drug-addicted losers" after a 49-17 loss to Harvard. The Lions had led 17-0 in the third quarter of that game.

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## Polish premier unveils radical programme to cure economy

WARSAW (Agencies) — Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has unveiled a sweeping economic reform proposal that stresses lifting barriers to initiative, slashing bureaucratic power and letting market forces influence prices and wages.

The programme amounts to a rejection of many of the economic mechanisms built up over the 42-year history of the Polish communist state, and is in line with the restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union under Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Messner said the reforms proposed Saturday also should persuade Western lenders to quickly restore trade credits to Poland. Credits dried up after the 1981 martial law crackdown on the Solidarity independent trade union movement.

In an unprecedented move, the parliament called for a nationwide referendum on Nov. 29 to let the public determine the "degree and rate" of the reform.

Addressing the Sejm, or parliament, as Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski looked on, Mr. Messner said Saturday the reform package will spur socialist enterprise on the principle that "everything which is not prohibited is permitted."

He complained of a lack of vitality in Poland's economy, saying, "in extreme cases, the people pretend to be working and the enterprise pretends to pay them."

He said one goal of the reform is to activate the "immense latent capacity" of the Polish people.

The Sejm called a session for Oct. 23-24, when it is expected to ratify the package. Mr. Messner said the reforms would be implemented in 1988 to 1990.

The reform would make it much easier for individuals or enterprises to start new businesses or engage in foreign

trade. It would reduce the number of government ministries, give plant managers greater decision-making powers and end centralised control of many enterprises.

Tax and subsidy policies would change so the efficient enterprises would no longer wind up supporting inefficient ones, Mr. Messner said. And "maximising profit will pay off," in terms of higher wages for managers and workers of prospering enterprises, he said.

The plan contains echoes of Western capitalism, including a stock market for trading shares among enterprises and a bond market that would be open to individuals.

Mr. Messner said, "not the form is essential, but whether it all serves the socialist economy."

He spoke only generally about the need to raise prices, and acknowledged that it is the most socially sensitive aspect of the plan.

Workers rose up against the state in 1956, 1970 and 1980 to protest price increases, and the government has been reluctant to hike prices again without a broad national consensus.

Mr. Messner said realistic pricing is essential to balance market supply and demand. Price increases would be mostly cushioned with higher pay and cost-of-living allowances, he said, but there could be no real rise in wages without higher production.

Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski, who is responsible for implementing the reform, told a news conference later that prices could go up by more than 50 per cent next year if the reform programme was fully imposed immediately.

Mr. Sadowski said 3,000 to 3,500 state workers, including about 90 top-level officials, would lose their jobs because of cutbacks in government ministries. Sixteen government ministries would be consolidated into eight new ministries, reducing the number from 26 to 18.

The new ministries would have less direct control of the economy than the departments they replace, Mr. Messner said, outlining a sharply reduced role for the bureaucracy.

"The role of the state should be boiled down to inspiring ventures and exercising control over whether they are being implemented in a lawful manner," he said.

Mr. Messner said authorities should no longer be suspicious of some people doing better than others, and called for an end to discrimination in pay for highly skilled people.

In Poland, professionals like doctors and engineers are near the bottom of pay scales. Construction workers and miners are among the highest-paid.

In what could be seen as a threat to the party's privileged elite, the "nomenklatura," the prime minister said more managerial jobs should be given to non-party members.

Former Solidarity leader, Mr. Lech Walesa, said Saturday he could not express an opinion on the speech before seeing detailed documents related to the reform.

"But for the time being I do not see it as an earthquake," he said.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban used that term to describe the pending announcement.

The outlawed Solidarity had said the proposed reforms are in the right direction, but cannot succeed unless the government also allows free trade unions and other independent social groups to counteract conservative resistance in the party apparatus.

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## Daily urges readjustment of Moroccan-EC links

RABAT (R) — Morocco, which was refused entry into the European Community (EC), should forge new links with other states and readjust ties with EC members, an influential Moroccan newspaper said on Saturday.

"We must solve our problems ourselves and not rely on the Community, provided we rid ourselves of the EC syndrome and deal with all on the basis of reciprocity and mutual interest," Al Alam, organ of the main opposition Istiglal Party, said.

"Morocco must open new fields of economic cooperation with countries willing to reciprocate. In Eastern Europe, North and South America, the Arab World and some African and Asian countries," it added.

The paper said Morocco should revise its economic dealings with the 12-member EC if the group stops or limits import of Moroccan fruit and vegetables.

EC President Jacques Delors told a news conference on Friday that he foresees prospects of closer EC-Moroccan ties.

Muslim Morocco, whose July 20 application to join the EC was officially turned down a week before Mr. Delors' visit, wants better access to EC markets following the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community.

## Kenyan president accuses chemists, hoteliers of fiddling

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi warned on Saturday his government would extend its crackdown on illegal foreign exchange deals to tourism and the pharmaceutical industry, the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said.

Speaking a day after four Kenyans of Asian origin appeared in court on charges of trying to swindle Kenya out of \$29 million in foreign exchange earnings from coffee exports, President Moi said some chemists were exporting drugs at inflated prices.

President Moi told a group of visitors at state house that some Kenyan hotels, particularly beach resorts, were smuggling part of their foreign exchange abroad. He urged the central bank to look out for foreign exchange offences.

Kenya faces a balance of payments shortage as a result of falling revenue from coffee exports and higher prices for oil imports. It is currently negotiating a new loan agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The four men charged with currency offences are the chairman of the local Bishura Bank, Mr. Buryakani Bbagwani Raja Shah, Mr. Navinchandra Bachwani Shah, a director of the bank, and Mr. Satish Birjoo Shah and Mr. Rohit Mulji Shah, both coffee traders.

They are members of Kenya's 75,000-strong Asian community, mostly of Indian and Pakistani descent, which dominates trade and industry in the country.

If convicted, they face a prison sentence of up to 10 years, a fine of up to 200,000 shillings (\$12,000) or both.

## Cannon to sell real estate holdings for \$300 million

LOS ANGELES (R) — In a move to ease its large debt, Cannon Group Inc. agreed to sell its real estate holdings for at least \$300 million and lease them back from a firm affiliated with a major shareholder.

Cannon, a leading independent film producer, said the agreement was reached with Spanish developer Renia Immobilien, S.A. Renta is affiliated with Intercorporation S.A., a Luxembourg holding company which now owns about 18 per cent of Cannon's common stock.

The deal covers almost all of Cannon's physical assets apart from its film library and marks the company's exit from owning movie theatres...

The assets include its Los Angeles headquarters, its Commonwealth theatres chain in the midwest, its European cinemas and the Elstree film studio in England.

Cannon said in a statement the proceeds would go toward reducing its bank debt, which industry analysts estimate at about \$200 million.

It also said it terminated a December 1986 agreement with Warner Communications Inc., the large entertainment concern, allowing Warner to invest in or acquire 50 per cent of Cannon's European theatre chain.

## OAU to hold debt talks next month

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) said that it will hold a summit in Addis Ababa on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 to discuss Africa's \$200 billion foreign debt. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the OAU, proposed the meeting after the organisation's annual summit failed in July to agree on how to tackle the debt crisis. Diplomatic sources said the special summit would be the first time African heads of state will gather for the sole purpose of discussing what to do about their debt.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has promised \$266,000 to support the programme.

Mr. Mahbubuzzaman said the central bank was releasing \$226 million in loans to farmers this year and the government had already announced a two-year moratorium on repayment of earlier loans.

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## 6 Indian soldiers and 50 Tamil rebels killed in battles

**COLOMBO** (Agencies) — At least 50 Tamil separatist fighters and six Indian peacekeeping soldiers have been killed in a major three-day outbreak of fighting, the Sri Lankan government said on Sunday.

A government statement said 19 Indian security force members were wounded in the clashes that erupted in the north and east of the island in contravention of a peace pact aimed at ending four years of communal violence between minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese.

State-run radio earlier reported eight Indians killed.

It was the first time Indian peacekeepers had been killed in clashes with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) since they arrived to enforce the July 29 pact.

Sri Lankan military officers said that despite the setback, Indian troops had vowed to continue a drive to disarm the Tigers.

Under the July peace pact between Sri Lanka and India, all guerrillas were to have been disbanded by Aug. 15.

A Sri Lankan military spokesman said in the latest violence on Sunday two Indian soldiers were injured when their vehicle hit a landmine in Pooneryn in the northern district of Jaffna.

In New Delhi, All India Radio said 50 Tamil rebels were killed early on Sunday in fierce fighting around the Sri Lankan army-held fort in the northern city of Jaffna.

## Soviet playwright says Gorbachev's reforms have little impact on masses

**MOSCOW** (R) — Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's calls for reform are having little impact on most people, says a Soviet playwright who believes that real change requires a break with habits formed under Josef Stalin.

Writing in the weekly *Literaturnaya Rossiya*, Alexander Misharin said many Soviet people were expressing purely mechanical support for Mr. Gorbachev's course of *perestroika* (restructuring) and did not feel a deep need for reform.

He said their attitude was rooted in Soviet behaviour in the Stalinist era, when the authorities drove millions of people into making formal public expressions of enthusiasm for Stalin's personal cult and his policies.

"Our current ills come from the times of the cult," the playwright said. "Restructuring is announced — and we are all suddenly for it, we are all in agreement ... there is a lot of insincerity in this."

He echoed Mr. Gorbachev in saying there was no open opposition to the reform course, but added: "There are people who

think that restructuring is a short-lived thing and that soon we will return to stagnation in ideology and the economy ..."

"People are getting used to restructuring, which has scarcely affected the basic element of the administration. The petty official and the bureaucrat have lost their fear that things will really be changed..."

"If we are talking about restructuring, then I do not have the feeling so far that the extremity of today's situation has got through to the consciousness of the broad masses."

Misharin's remarks were some of the sharpest to have appeared in the Soviet press on the impact of Mr. Gorbachev's reforms. "With us, any initiative is quickly bureaucratised. This is a chronic illness," he said.

He contended that the Communist Party had started reforms in 1956 at its 20th congress, which saw a partial denunciation of Stalin, but the process had been blocked by the accession to power of Leonid Brezhnev in the 1960s.

But Misharin's description of him as a Stalinist was exceptionally blunt.

## Salvadorean refugees return home from camps in Honduras

**SAN SALVADOR** (Agencies) — An estimated 4,000 Salvadoreans have returned to their homeland after spending more than five years in refugee camps in Honduras.

The refugees on Saturday crossed into northern Chalatenango province, where they were met by army officials, according to reporters on the scene.

Most of the Salvadoreans came from the Mesa Grande refugee camp, located in Honduras 65 kilometres north of the Salvadorean border. They were to be transported to various parts of the country in vehicles furnished by human rights agencies.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
21st century Movie Services, Inc.

#### THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST TRICK:

Neither vulnerable: South deals.

NORTH

♦ J 8 7 6 5  
♦ K 10 9 8  
7 6 5  
♦ A 6

WEST

♦ 9 2  
7 9  
K 10 9 8 4 3  
♦ K 8 2

EAST

♦ K 10 9 8  
7 6 5  
♦ A 9 4

SOUTH

♦ A 9 4  
K A K 10 7 5  
7 6 5  
♦ K 9 3

The bidding

South West North East  
1 5 2 0 4 5 Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♦

How often have you seen the five of a suit win a trick legitimately when all four players have followed suit? We would wager that it has never happened to you. It did occur during the Swiss Team Championship at the recent World Bridge Olympiad in Miami Beach.

Purists might quibble about West's two diamond overcall at any vulnerability. Few would have anything to say about North's leap to four hearts.

## Kabul offers to buy rebel weapons, including Stingers

**ISLAMABAD** (R) — The Soviet-backed Afghan government has offered on Saturday to buy arms, including U.S.-made Stinger portable missiles, from rebels who stopped fighting.

Kabul Radio quoted a decree authorising the armed forces and defence, state security and interior ministries to buy such arms, including the Stinger and British Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles.

The broadcast came as the Iranian news agency IRNA quoted the commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards as saying Tehran was making its own version of the Stinger, copying missiles it had obtained a long time ago.

IRNA had reported that Iranian forces in patrol boats fired Stinger surface-to-air missiles at U.S. helicopter gunships, which attacked them in the Gulf on Thursday.

Afghanistan Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil told the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 28 that the United States had stepped up the flow of Stinger mis-

siles to the rebels from 60 last year to 600 this year and that Britain had increased the supply of Blowpipe missiles.

The Kabul broadcast described the decree, issued by the president of the legislative Revolutionary Council, as part of government's peace drive launched early this year to end the nine-year-old war against the Western-backed guerrillas.

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